



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 18, 1910.  
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FINDINGS IN THE IRON TRADES CASE.  
WHY THIS ASSOCIATION?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## KARL LIEBKNECHT.

By Robert Hunter.

Karl Liebknecht, son of Wilhelm Liebknecht, has arrived on American soil.

He is a member of the German Parliament, and a vigorous, powerful speaker, promising in many ways to fill the loss we suffered by the death of his great father.

He has had a superior education, and holds a degree from one of the best universities in Germany.

He is a lawyer of ability and promise, and his position in the legal fraternity is already a high one.

He is sometimes referred to in Germany as "Karl, the hope of the party."

Three years ago, his old mother asked me to come to her house to bid Karl good-bye, as he expected to be sent to prison the next day. I spent the evening with the family, and we talked of everything but the sentence that hung over him. His mother was deeply moved, no doubt wondering whether Karl and his family would have to undergo all the suffering that she and Wilhelm had endured.

She had been separated from her husband for years at a time when he had been either forced into exile or into prison. During such separations she had cared for Karl and her little family of children, and suffered hunger again and again.

Yet we talked cheerily, discussed conditions in America and in other countries, the tendencies of the German movement, and what would come when Bebel and the other old leaders were gone.

At a late hour, Karl left his mother and went to walk home with me, but we could not part and we walked and talked for some hours longer.

The next morning he expected the officer to come to his house and tell him that he must begin a prison sentence of eighteen months duration. But when the officer came, he asked Dr. Liebknecht if he was ready to go to prison, and Dr. Liebknecht said that his affairs were not yet in order. The officer thereupon politely withdrew saying that he would wait until the doctor had his affairs in order. And I believe that happened several times so that Karl did not actually go to prison until several months later.

The cause of his offense was the publishing of a book on anti-militarism, and while the book itself was annoying to the ruling classes of Germany, there was not, Karl said, anything in it that could be held illegal. Nevertheless, the judges considered the book a violation of the German law, and sentence was passed upon him. At last he went to prison, and while there he was elected to the Parliament by an enormous vote.

It is fortunate for the movement in America to have this visit of young Liebknecht. He is a powerful personality, a man of great force and ability, who will no doubt be received with tremendous enthusiasm by our German comrades.

He deserves all the courtesy and hospitality that we can give him.

Dr. Liebknecht spoke at the Dreamland Rink last night (Thursday), under the auspices of the local San Francisco Socialist party. He was accorded an enthusiastic greeting.

"The strong man may drive and threaten, but the man who can lead is he who has the subtle power of personal charm."—Charles Herbert.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## An Epoch In Our Industrial Life

Last week the sub-committee of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board reported its findings in the controversy existing for several months past in the iron trades industry. The conclusions reached will be found printed on another page. They are well worth careful perusal, and it is the first time, probably, a committee representing both sides—though apart from the industry itself—has attempted to reach an agreement in this city, on the basis that actuated the Conciliation Board.

The findings have been submitted to the parties interested—the California Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council. It would not be proper for the "Labor Clarion" to do more at this time than draw attention to the document, and comment on the possibilities of this new method of discussing disputes, for the organizations named have not given it their consideration.

One notable paragraph is that which clearly places the board on record as favoring the eight-hour day, and asking the employers to co-operate with the employees to make the shorter workday a "permanent condition." Of the six men who signed the board's conclusions, three are employers. That they should thus emphatically state the case is encouraging, and shows the growth of a larger spirit in dealing with economic themes.

Each of the unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council will, in the natural course of events, discuss the findings of the Conciliation Board. The California Metal Trades Association will do the same. The public will await their decisions with more than the usual interest pertaining to controversies of this nature. That the document will be earnestly and thoroughly considered, goes without saying.

There are latent possibilities in the plan of having a board endeavor to arrange mutual ground upon which contestants may meet. The gentlemen who have given freely of their time in this instance, deserve a hearty vote of thanks from the community for their efforts.

In London, England, a conciliation committee has been very successful in performing a similar public office. There are detractors who oppose the method. But opponents would be found to anything ever proposed.

As a matter of record in trade-union circles on the Pacific Coast—and in employing ranks as well—the findings mark what may truly be termed a new era in arriving at a conclusion in our complex industrial problems. It is too early to call it a success, but it is opportune to say that it possesses many excellent points.

The Conciliation Board refers in complimentary terms to the fair spirit that prevailed.

## THE PETITION OF THE SAILORS.

At the International Transport Workers' Convention, held in Copenhagen, August 23-26, various plans were submitted to further the worldwide agitation to abolish serfdom among the maritime workers.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, has furnished the "Labor Clarion" with a copy of the platform presented by the sailors of this country, and which was adopted:

"To those who govern nations, to those who make the laws, to Humanitarians, Democrats, Christians and Friends of Human Freedom everywhere:

"Do we, the seamen, the yet remaining bondmen, humbly yet earnestly submit this our petition that we may be made free men and that the blighting disgrace of bondage be removed from our labor, which once was considered honorable, which is yet needed in the world of commerce, and which has been held to be of great importance to nations with sea coasts to defend.

"Existing maritime law makes of us the property of the vessel on which we sail. We cannot work as seamen without signing a contract which brings us under this law. The contract is fixed by law or authorized by governments. We have nothing to do with its terms. We either sign it and sail or we sign it not and remain landmen.

"When signing this contract we surrender our working power to the will of another man, at all times while the contract runs. We may not leave the vessel though she is in perfect safety. We may not, without our masters' permission, go to a mother's sick bed or funeral or attend to any other duties of a son, a brother, a Christian, or a citizen.

"If our owner thinks he has reason to fear that we desire to escape, he may, without judicial investigation, cause us to be imprisoned for safe-keeping until he shall think it proper to take us out. If we have escaped, he may publish our personal appearance along with a reward for our apprehension and return. He may, through contracts between nations, cause the peace officers and police to aid him in recovering his property. The captain may change, the owner may change—we are sold with the vessel, and so long as the flag does not change there is nothing except serious illness or our master's pleasure that will release us from the vessel.

"The master, acting for the vessel, may release himself and the vessel by paying a few dollars with no alternative.

"He that owns another man's labor-power owns his body, since the two cannot be separated.

"We stand in the same relation to the vessel as the serf did to the estate, as the slave to his master. When serfdom was abolished in Western Europe we were forgotten by the liberators, and our status remained. When the slaves of the United States and Brazil were emancipated, our status continued. When serfdom was abolished in Russia, no change came to us.

"We now raise our menaced hands in humble supplication to restore to us—our rights as brother men—to our labor—that honor which belonged to it until your power, expressing itself through your law, set upon it the brand of bondage in the interest of cheap transportation by water.

"We respectfully submit that this serfdom of



the men in our calling is of comparatively modern origin. Earlier maritime law bound while in strange countries and climes the seaman to his shipmates and his ship, and the ship to him on the principle of common hazard. In his own country he was free—the freest of men. We further humbly submit that, as the consciousness of the seamen's status penetrates through the population, it will be impossible to get free men to send their sons into bondage or to induce free men's sons to accept it, and we in all candor remind you, that you, when you travel by water, expect us—the serfs—to exhibit in danger the highest qualities of free men by giving our lives for your safety.

"At sea the law of common hazard remains; there must be discipline and self-sacrifice, but in any harbor, where the vessel and you are safe, we beseech you, give us that freedom which you claim for yourself, and which you bestow on others, to the end that we may be relieved of that bitterness of soul that is the heavy burden of him who knows and feels that his body is not his own.

"Resolved, That this Congress indorse the above statements and appeal, and that we demand the following changes in the maritime law, to wit:

"1. Abolish all imprisonment for leaving a vessel in any safe harbor.

"2. Abolish all imprisonment for refusing to obey command while lying in a safe harbor, substituting therefor the payment of such money as has been paid to any one who has been engaged to do the work refused.

"3. Abolish all continuous discharge certificates, which are kept by the master. Establish in its place a certificate of efficiency to be kept by the seaman himself.

"4. Abolish all payment of advance wages either directly or indirectly.

"5. Abolish all allotment of wages, except to near or dependent relatives.

"6. Adoption of a standard of efficiency for sailors, providing for at least three years' service at sea on deck.

"7. Adoption of a standard of efficiency for firemen, providing for at least six months' service as trimmer.

"8. Manning scale under which at least 75 per cent of the deck crew, exclusive of officers, must be able seamen and understand sufficient of the language of the officers to obey the command."

#### IN THE INTEREST OF SHOE CLERKS.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, has appointed working card committees who are now visiting every labor organization in the city, appealing to all union men and women and friends of organized labor to ask the shoe clerk for his card when purchasing goods, and not to buy from any clerk unless he can show a paid-to-date card. The committees are meeting with success, and the members of every labor union visited so far have pledged themselves to help the shoe clerks, and many new members are joining the union as a result.

The local gives a social on the second Thursday of every month in its own hall (343 Van Ness avenue) to its lady friends and members, thereby making the social feature an important factor in the work of the organization. These entertainments consist of a program and dancing, and they are largely attended.

The shoe clerks, through all these side issues, are now enjoying an era of prosperity, and request organized labor not to forget when purchasing goods to demand the clerks' working card—it's their best weapon.

During this week an enjoyable social was given in the hall. The clerks of the city were invited. An excellent program was rendered, followed by dancing. The attendance was good.

#### Men and Measures

The Government Industrial Council is unanimously opposed to the parliamentary proposal of an eight-hour day for Austria, because such shortening of the hours of labor would seriously injure the Austrian manufacturers' ability to compete with Germany and other countries. Moreover, it is considered that any change affecting the producing capacity of labor would be especially inopportune at the present time, when the cost of living is already intolerably high. This has a familiar ring!

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has placed the Chicago "Inter Ocean" on the unfair list because of its attitude toward its pressmen.

Foreign advices state that a serious situation has arisen in the Swiss watch-making industry, the manufacturers having unanimously decided upon a general lockout, and given employees a two weeks' notice to this effect. It is estimated that between 30,000 and 35,000 workmen will be out of work in western Switzerland, the seat of the Swiss watch manufactories. Swiss watch-makers state that foreign competition has practically ruined their business, and they welcome free trade as they are hedged in by tariff walls.

Sweden's Government-owned telegraph and telephone systems have netted the country \$192,000 during 1909, according to United States Consul-General E. D. Winslow of Stockholm. The receipts amounted to \$458,000, while the cost of maintenance was \$266,000.

As an indication that organized labor in Minneapolis was active on election day, it should be stated that Thomas Van Lear, candidate of the Public Ownership party for Mayor, and prominent in the labor movement, received 11,753 votes, while Mayor Haynes received 12,778, and his Republican opponent, Mr. Satterlee, received 12,754.

Marcel Wille is advising unionists of Ohio to be sure to buy union-label bread exclusively. He is expected to take up organizing work in Cincinnati. E. A. Clancy was reported in the city named early in the month. He interested himself in the Los Angeles situation.

An effort to restrict the use of the injunction by the courts of Arizona, especially in industrial disputes, met with defeat on November 3d in the Constitutional Convention, after a debate in which the judiciary of the country was alternately arraigned and defended by various leaders on the floor of that body.

According to an order made in Judge Taylor's court at Cleveland, the entire plant and business of the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, which is in the hands of a receiver, will be put up for sale shortly after the first of the year. At the time of the receivership last spring, the receiver was given four months in which to conduct the business to determine if it could be made to pay. The term was later extended. The court's order for the sale of the plant is taken to indicate that the operation of the company under receivership has not been as satisfactory as was hoped for. Apparently it never occurred to the wisdom of the court or the receiver that if they would unionize the plant and turn the "knocking" of 3,000,000 union men and their sympathizers against the concern into co-operation for it, it might be made to enjoy the prosperity it had before it adopted the non-union policy and began paying inferior workmen more than its competent union employees demanded, says an eastern exchange.

The difficulty between the three Denver papers—"Post," "News," and "Republican"—and the printing pressmen, is far from a settlement. The proprietors have developed "open shop" tendencies. The unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council, according to advices from Denver, believe the trouble will affect all the employees of the papers.



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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### PUBLICITY GAINS CONVERTS.

By James M. Lynch.

As illustrating the idea expressed in my first article to the labor press on the value of publicity, the following will be of interest:

"The National Council of Women, representing a membership of more than two and a half millions, which recently held a convention in Cleveland, by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution which provides that the union label must hereafter appear on all printed matter used by that body. Organizer Max S. Hayes and Harry D. Thomas drew up the resolution and addressed the convention in its support. They were given a cordial reception, and a number of delegates to the council praised the efforts of the International Typographical Union as the pioneer in the movement to secure equality for women workers, as well as other organizations that are enlisting in the cause. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The union label of the Allied Printing Trades on printed matter represents the standard of employment to which this National Council of women is pledged, viz., strict compliance with all child labor and factory inspection laws, also equal pay for women for equal work done by men; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, The National Council of Women, in session in Cleveland, indorses the union label, and the officers are herewith instructed to have all printing done for or by the council in the future to bear the union label of the allied printing trades council."

The National Council of Women is the most influential body of its kind in existence, and includes in its federation social, fraternal, political and other organizations of women, as well as those affiliated with trade unions. In all it comprises eighteen national bodies, as well as numerous local councils. Some of the important questions discussed and indorsed at the Cleveland convention were equal pay for equal work, a single standard of morality, an active campaign against the social evil, against racial prejudice, for a shorter workday for women, for universal peace, and many other movements of an uplift character.

Get your ideas before assemblages of the people, whether composed of men and women, or men or women. Your cause is right, but that avails little as far as the public goes unless the public knows.

### HONEST ELECTIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Last week, after a conference with the Chief of Police and the administration, it was decided to put the Police Department of the city at work revising the poll lists.

It is well known that in former years hundreds and perhaps thousands have been voting fraudulently. On the registration lists have been found names of men who had moved from the city three, four and five years ago. Some names are there of those who have died years ago. And a quite common fraud is for names to be registered from lots that are absolutely vacant.

The only way to clean up these lists is for each name to be taken, and a canvass of the district made by some one who will stand ready to give affidavits. The Social-Democratic party spent \$800 in doing this kind of work in the previous election. Now that they are in power, the Police Department is undertaking the work. And they are doing it thoroughly.

In addition to this, the election officials are being warned that unless they make correct returns and do their duty in securing an honest

election, their pay will be held up pending an investigation.

And finally, the council has appointed a committee that is already at work redistricting the wards of the city. This latter move will correct another very serious injustice in the official life of the city. In some cases some of the wards have representatives four and five times as great in proportion to their population as others. The fourteenth ward, for example, has almost five times the population of the third. Yet both have the same representation. Other wards are nearly as bad. The redistricting will correct this wrong.

Thus in every direction the present administration is acting vigorously in the direction of a clean, honest election, and a fair political representation for the city.

### CHURCH AND LABOR IN HISTORY.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The cathedrals were the lay churches of the thirteenth century. Built by the people for the people, they were originally the true "common house" of our old cities. Museums, granaries, chambers of commerce, halls of justice, depositories of archives, and even labor exchanges, they were all these at once.

The Lollards, an enthusiastic band of religionists of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, in spite of much that was narrow in their religious propaganda, nevertheless rendered a valuable service for the people. The working classes identified the Lollard teachers with their emancipation in the past and their progress in the present. The villagers and craftsmen whispered the names of those men with respect and affection, whom the landowners proscribed. They hid them in the day of peril, though their means of concealment must have been imperfect.

With the introduction of machinery and other inventions during the eighteenth century, there came the great industrial revolution in the throes of which we are still laboring. The coming of the steam engine and the spinning jenny, the discovery of the various processes in the iron industry, the advances made in the textile trades, in printing, in pottery, in chemistry—all helped to bring about a rapid change in industrial life. Men could no longer work to advantage in their homes. Great factories were opened, and men, women and children were employed. The factory system has had its uplifting influence, but it was a curse to great numbers of people during the earlier days of its existence. Large fortunes were made by the owners, but the workers' wages rapidly decreased to the bare cost of living. Children of five worked in the mills, and the hours of labor were often increased to sixteen per day. Women and children drove men from the factory to the street, because they could tend machines more cheaply; and it frequently happened that the father remained at home to do the housework while the mother was employed in the factory. England reaped the harvest of this terrible industrial situation during the Boer War, when the children of these factory operatives, volunteering to go to the front, were discovered to be mere shells of men. The recruiting officers found few to choose from among the undersized, stoop-shouldered, narrow-chested products of the factories of England.

And yet labor was regarded as "free." It had all the privileges of "freedom of contract." The great economists insisted upon the right of individual liberty in making agreements. By law the working people were prohibited from organizing for any purpose whatsoever. If a small group met together to discuss the question of wages or hours, they were imprisoned. Indeed,

the law went so far as to limit the wages which a man might earn. This was the condition of labor early in the nineteenth century. Men believed in "the iron law of wages," which meant the margin of subsistence. Meanwhile, it had become all too evident that the working people were steadily sinking in physique, in mental power and in morals. Parliament's investigation and report on the condition of labor made England gasp.

William had just returned from college resplendent in peg-top trousers, silk hosiery, a fancy waiscoat, and a necktie that spoke for itself. He entered the library where his father was reading. The old gentleman looked up and surveyed his son. The longer he looked the more disgusted he became. "Son," he finally blurted out, "you look like a d— fool!" Later, the old major who lived next door came in and greeted the boy heartily. "William," he said, with undisguised admiration, "you look exactly like your father did twenty years ago when he came back from school!" "Yes," replied William, with a smile, "so father was just telling me."

Dr. W. A. Colburn has opened dentist's parlors at 529 Castro street, near Eighteenth. For years he was a member of the Typographical Union, and decided to take up the practice of dentistry. He has made a success of his new calling, and has the honor of appointment as a special lecturer in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, thus showing that he possesses the confidence of the profession.

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### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### New York Teamsters Tie Up Traffic.

New York.—Plainly winning the strike, which was a spontaneous revolt against unbearable conditions forced upon their drivers, helpers and clerks by the big express companies, the Brotherhood of Teamsters has stopped all transportation of express matter in New York City. At first the police mounted the non-union wagons and assisted in delivering merchandise for the express companies, but as the State election was pending, Mayor Gaynor ordered them off and even upheld the city ordinance requiring all express drivers to be licensed, thus practically stopping the employment of strike breakers.

Great department stores like Siegel-Coopers have given notice to their customers that they cannot deliver goods, and the public demand for a settlement promises to bring a quick victory to the union teamsters. President Daniel J. Tobin asserts that, if necessary, a general strike of all teamsters will be called that would cause a walk-out of 170,000 men. The Longshoremen's Union has offered to go out with the teamsters on general strike.

#### Police Club Society Women.

Chicago.—In order to see for themselves the attitude of the police towards the striking garment workers, a number of Chicago's well-known club women donned working girls' clothes and did picket duty alongside of the strikers. Their disguise was so complete that the police clubbed them in the most brutal manner, and consequently Chicago is now making strenuous efforts to settle the strike and stop the scandal.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League, has received the pledged assistance of fifty additional volunteers from among the club women to carry on the fight along this line that so successfully won the victory for the striking shirtwaist makers in New York.

Miss Jennie M. Flint, treasurer of the Garment Workers' District Council, is paying out on an average of \$3000 a day in strike benefits.

#### Miners Call for Labor Votes.

Greensburg, Pa.—After announcing that the largest number of delegates ever assembled at any meeting of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor had responded to the call for a special session, President Greenawalt opened the convention for the relief of the striking miners in the Irwin coal fields with these significant words:

"Let the politicians of the State and nation remember that trade unionists never forget. We are beginning at last to realize what a potent factor is the ballot rightly used. We are prepared to cast the ballot for our friends and against our enemies."

An ovation was given District President Francis Feehan of the United Mine Workers when he told his story of the strike in the Irwin coal fields. In closing he said:

"We, as officials, will not be intimidated by threats of imprisonment. We will demand modifications of the trespass and eviction laws and the repeal of the State constabulary laws, all of which are used to deprive us of our rights and liberties."

#### Profit Sharing Proved Failure.

Washington, D. C.—A profit-sharing scheme is being quietly arranged under the direction of J. Pierpont Morgan, that is to be simultaneously taken up by a score of his industrial corporations and the employees induced to buy shares and become "partners." As all of these schemes are frankly proposed for the purpose of stopping

strikes and disorganizing unions, Washington labor leaders are closely watching the financier's latest plans for "assisting" labor.

Reports from England, just received through the Consul-General, John L. Griffiths, tell of the complete breakdown of this profit-sharing plan as tried in the great shipbuilding yards of Sir Christopher Furness, who in 1908 took about 3000 of his employees into "co-partnership" with him. Finding that the actual result was merely to curtail the power of their unions to protect their wages and working conditions, the men voted to discontinue their "partnership" with Sir Christopher Furness.

#### Metal Polishers Winning Strike.

New York.—A complete tie up of the metal trades covered by the Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Union in New York has made the bosses desperate, and agents have been sent to every eastern city where it was thought possible to obtain non-unionists.

At Schenectady they were successful in luring away sixteen men to New York, who were told that there was no strike on, but that there was simply a shortage of polishers in New York City.

When they reached the shop they were met by the pickets of the strikers, and in spite of the efforts of the guards to keep their "free labor," twelve men joined the pickets and only one man went up to work.

One hundred metal spinners and brass molders have gone out in sympathy with the polishers. Three hundred workers for the Britannia Metal Works have sent in their demands to the firm and are awaiting a reply.

#### Girls Displace Core Makers.

Auburn, N. Y.—Sweeping changes in the shops of the International Harvester Company, which will put girls to work as core makers at a much less wage than is now being paid to men, has just been made public by the erection of new shops for this purpose.

The management claims that girls have been found to do the work with greater rapidity than men, and upon this ground they intend to make the change, but the core makers now employed assert that cheaper labor price and an increased dividend is the sole reason for hiring girls.

If the girls prove the success prophesied by the management, they will be trained to work at other departments of construction in the International Harvester Company's plants.

#### War Pictures Bad for Children.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The two daily papers owned by the traction and electric lighting systems of this city have attacked Mrs. Victor L. Berger for voting, as a member of the Board of Education, not to allow the display of pictures of naval life in the public schools. In reply Mrs. Berger says:

"General Sherman once said, 'War is hell,' and it is generally conceded that he was right."

"The children entrusted to our supervision are minors, immature in mind and not of ripe judgment. While the navy pictures may be very interesting and to a degree instructive, yet they cannot and probably do not give the boys a complete and true idea of navy life in all its details, especially the daily drudgery and the brutal and horrible details of war."

"Patriotism to me means the greatest good to the greatest number. My idea of patriotism does not begin nor end with protection against outside danger alone."

"The man who goes into the bowels of the earth for coal at the risk of his life to enable the machinery of the world to move, is a true hero. More lives today are sacrificed in coal mine disasters, and on the railroads, and in factories during the year than were lost in any year of the Civil War."

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**FINDINGS IN THE IRON TRADES CASE.**

The sub-committee of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board, composed of three employers and three wage earners, to which has been referred for conciliation the existing controversy between the Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council, has carefully considered the points of existing differences between the organizations, which are as follows:

California Metal Trades Association want—

(a.) A three-year contract.  
(b.) Working hours to be equalized on January 1, 1911, based on the hours in force in the iron trades among men working within the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

(c.) Wages to be equalized on January 1, 1911, based on the hours in force in the iron trades among men working within the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

Iron Trades Council want—

(a.) A one-year contract.  
(b.) Wages and conditions to remain as now during the life of the contract.  
(c.) Hours to remain as now during the life of the contract.

After the fullest hearing of the representatives of both sides, and in view of all the conditions involved in the controversy, the Board of Conciliation submits the following proposed agreement as its findings and as a fair and equitable settlement of the points at issue:

**Draft of Agreement.**

Agreement: Made this ninth day of November, 1910, between the California Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco.

First: The terms of this agreement shall run from November 9, 1910, until November 9, 1913.

Second: The wages provided for in the former agreement shall be in force for the full term of this agreement.

Third: Disputes of any kind arising between any of the affiliated unions of the Iron Trades Council and a member of the California Metal Trades Association, an accredited representative of each organization shall proceed to the shop where dispute exists and endeavor mutually to settle the same, and any dispute which cannot be settled in this manner must be referred to conference, and should this conference of itself be unable to settle any questions which may come before it, it shall provide some method of adjusting the same, and pending a decision, there shall be no lockout on the part of the employers, nor strike on the part of the employees.

Fourth: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work until November 9, 1911. On September 9, 1911, a conference shall be called to decide, as provided in Section Three (3) of this agreement, what hours shall be in effect from November 9, 1911, until November 9, 1913. This conference shall be called for the purpose of equalizing hours in force at that time among men working within the States of Washington, Oregon and California, and their decision shall become operative on November 9, 1911, and shall be in effect until November 9, 1913.

The Conciliation Board recommends an agreement to continue to November 9, 1913, instead of to June, 1911, as asked for by the Iron Trades Council:

First: Because the last agreement was for a three-year period and proved mutually advantageous and satisfactory.

Second: Because it is in the interest of employer and employed that there shall be as much certainty and steadiness to the trade as possible.

It has taken nearly six months from the time that negotiations for a renewal of agreement was begun, before the present state of proceedings was reached.

If a one-year agreement was to be entered into, there would be no guarantee that this experience

would not be repeated, so that for at least half the time the whole iron trades industry in the vicinity would be kept in a state of unrest and uncertainty, to the injury of both parties, to say nothing of the mutual loss of valuable time consumed in conducting negotiations, which time might be better spent by the employer in finding work to keep his men employed and by the worker in earning wages.

The sub-committee of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board desires at this time to put itself on record as being in favor of the eight-hour day, and calls upon the employers in the California Metal Trades Association to co-operate with the Iron Trades Council of this city to bring about the eight-hour day as speedily as possible as a permanent condition.

The board recommends that eight hours shall continue to constitute a day's work until November 9, 1911, instead of January 1, 1911, as asked by the California Metal Trades Association, for the reason that in the judgment of the board the eight-hour day in the San Francisco iron trades having been in force only since June 1, 1910, a period of but five months, has not had a sufficiently long trial.

It is believed that by November 9, 1911, when the eight-hour day shall have been in operation for a year and five months, it will be possible to reach a more satisfactory conclusion as to its justification than can be reached at this time. There are many who express the opinion that by November 9, 1911, the eight-hour day will have become the common condition in the Pacific Coast iron trades. If so, there will then at that time be no further issue in San Francisco on the question of hours. Should it not have become a common condition, it will be dealt with as provided for in Section Four (4) of the proposed agreement.

The board further recommends that the present wage rates be continued during the life of the proposed agreement, because it finds it to be a reasonable wage rate, and one which in view of the steadily-increasing cost of living here, as elsewhere, ought not be cut down.

Despite the fact that three members of the sub-committee of the Conciliation Board having this controversy in hand are employers representing employers, and that three members are wage earners representing employees, all the members of the sub-committee in conducting the present inquiry and in reaching the foregoing conclusions, have earnestly striven to set aside all feelings of partisanship. The aim of the board had been to find the equities in the case, regardless of upon which side such equities might be found. It is due to this mutual spirit of fairness that it has been possible for the Conciliation Board, composed as it is of an equal number of employers and wage earners, to reach a unanimous conclusion, which it believes is fair and just to both parties and in the public interest.

The Conciliation Board was much gratified to note the spirit of mutual courtesy and respect shown by the committee of iron workers representing the Iron Trades Council, and the committee of employers representing the California Metal Trades Association, toward each other during the prolonged controversy, spread as it was over many months and including many meetings. The board was also pleased to observe that a feeling of reasonableness and mutual good will prevailed on both sides at the conference held before the Conciliation Board, all of which speaks well for both worker and employers.

The hope is expressed that the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Association will see their way clear to accept the findings herewith submitted with the same good will, and to carry out their provisions of the three-year agreement entered into in June, 1907.

This is the first case that has been brought be-

fore the newly-created San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board and, perhaps, one of the most important cases that is ever likely to be brought before it, representing as it does one of the great local industries, giving employment to many thousands of men, and representing the investment of many millions of capital.

The unanimous conclusion reached by the board and its cheerful and ready acceptance by both sides to the controversy will tend to bring about a new era in our local industrial world. It will tend to pave the way for peaceful and honorable settlements of future labor disputes, not only here but elsewhere throughout the land, without recourse to industrial war, with its usual disastrous and costly consequences, thus adding much to the future peace and prosperity of the worker, the employer and the community.

(Signed) C. M. ELLIOT,

(Signed) HARRIS WEINSTOCK,

(Signed) JOSEPH MARTIN,

(Signed) ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

(Signed) MICHAEL CASEY,

(Signed) WALTER MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, November 9, 1910.

**GOOD HALLS TO RENT.**

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# LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910.

"He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper."—Burke.

James A. Himmel presided over a well-attended meeting of the Label Section last Wednesday evening. This important work of the labor movement needs the support of each trade unionist and sympathizer, otherwise it fails of its possibilities.

Remember your friend—the union label. Never pass it by coldly. Recognize it at all times. Give it evidence of that warmth that means a whole-hearted belief in the doctrines you profess to advocate. If you fail, don't lay the blame on the label.

The gas explosion in the Clyde apartments a few days ago was a very serious affair, and it is a wonder that several lives were not lost in the fire that followed. Similar catastrophes have occurred in Los Angeles, and it is the growing belief that the "Times" was destroyed by gas.

Picketing by union men on strike or locked out was declared to be a matter to be dealt with entirely by the local police courts in an opinion handed down last Monday in this city by Presiding Judge W. H. Beatty, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The decision accompanied a refusal of the Supreme Bench to grant a writ of habeas corpus to J. J. Williams, striking machinist formerly employed by the Fulton Engine Works, Los Angeles. This means that the municipal authorities of the southern city are sustained in their action, and the larger issues of the right of free speech and press are lost sight of by the high tribunal. The Constitution guarantees men these rights. We want them.

During the week a man joined a trade union. In conversation with a friend afterward, he said that it was just like a fraternal organization, that death benefits were paid, sick benefits ordered, and provision made for visiting those in need. He was surprised, and said that he never understood that unions made a specialty of that sort of thing. It is always good to learn, and the beauty of it is that none of us ever get too old for that. If there was more publicity in this connection, the movement would be very much better off. It is impossible to compute the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually paid out by organizations in benefits that at one time were confined to the beneficial orders. There has been a change of policy, caused by the evident needs discovered as soon as men and women began to associate themselves in the forces that have come from collective bargaining. And the benefit features are in their infancy. In the years to come they will expand, in the natural course of events. Those who are assisting the expansion are doing a noble work.

## WHY THIS ASSOCIATION?

Officials of the local branch of the National Industrial Peace Association are in receipt of communications from branches in nearly all the important cities of the Pacific Coast, in this country and British Columbia, announcing the selection of San Francisco for the convention of the association, to be held in January. It is expected that at least fifteen delegates from each city represented will be in attendance. Local members of the organization are planning the entertainment of the visitors. The work of the association is designed to minimize friction between employers and employed, and thus prevent strikes and boycotts.

Mr. P. H. Scullin is the founder and national organizer of the N. I. P. A. He has interested several worthy citizens in the work, and the newspapers would lead their readers to think, by the reports published, that the organization was flourishing and had the confidence of all concerned.

This is a mistake. The labor movement has nothing to do with Mr. Scullin's plan. Its main idea is excellent, but it stands to reason that of two sides to a discussion, both must participate in any movement such as the National Industrial Peace Association, if success is to be attained.

No one will gainsay the interest of the general public in the question, but any solution must be built from the ground up.

For seven or eight years, to our knowledge, Mr. Scullin has been earnestly at work on his panacea. Somehow or other, he has failed to make a real impression. Our labor exchanges from Baltimore and Washington (D. C.) of a few months ago stated that Mr. Scullin had performed some organizing work, but the people with whom he was associated (not trade unionists) withdrew. Among the latter were members of the clergy. The organizer of the N. I. P. A. has a penchant for the cloth. He had a number of clergymen "lined up" in the east, and in San Francisco he has followed the same course.

The American Federation of Labor has repudiated Mr. Scullin's work. We think it hardly likely this was done unless there was good ground for the action.

It takes real money to travel by train around the country, and the meetings in the St. Francis Hotel in this city are not calculated to enthrall trade unionists.

There is a real peace association here, as will be noted by referring to another page. The San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board has rendered its findings in the iron trades controversy. The panel in charge is composed of an equal number of representatives from the employers and employees. It has the sanction of the Labor Council, as well as the mercantile bodies. It is founded upon a common-sense basis, and a similar organization in England has proved decidedly successful.

This being the case, why interject a privately-managed association to perform similar work, when there is a feeling of suspicion attached to the new comer?

That Mr. Scullin has failed to make a "hit" is further evidenced by the following excerpts from the Seattle "Daily Times" of July 4, 1910:

"Imbued with the hope of settling the machinists' strike in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest, Patrick H. Scullin, general secretary and manager of the National Industrial Peace Association, of San Francisco, is conducting a 'gum shoe' campaign among local labor unions and has visited a number of the employers in the metal trades.

"Scullin is not unknown to fame in Seattle, for the reason that during the excitement attending the hunt for the bandit and murderer, Harry Tracy, eight years ago, he offered his services to the then sheriff, Edward Cudihee, in an attempt

to pacify the escaped convict in his mountain lair in the foothills of the Cascades.

"Scullin's plan, as outlined to Cudihee, was for Scullin to lead a party of men to Tracy's retreat, display the flag of Erin, and beseech the man who had half a dozen murders to his credit, to peacefully surrender to the authorities.

"Scullin's proposal seemed a trifle odd. Cudihee called in a number of trusty advisors, with the result that later an examination was had as to the sanity of Scullin himself. While this was going on, Cudihee busied himself with an armed and determined posse of deputy sheriffs who, had they caught up with the desperado who was then on his way through wooded trails to Snoqualmie Pass, would have filled him with bullets.

"At the Labor Temple, where the Machinists' Union has headquarters, Scullin is regarded as a huge joke. This, too, in spite of the fact that the advocate of industrial peace has back of him a committee of local men whom he has induced to aid him in his attempted effort to form a Seattle branch of the San Francisco peace organization. The committee includes the following: Rev. Joseph L. Garvin, Father J. E. O'Brien, George Adair, H. Dutter, W. D. Wood, John Graham and J. W. Kahle.

"Scullin's plan to bring about peace in the machinists' strike has not yet taken tangible form. Up to the present time, the peace advocate has sought only to enlist support among the workmen and to gain membership for his organization among the employers. He is said to draw a large salary from the San Francisco main office of the Industrial Peace Association."

## TUBERCULOSIS DIRECTORY.

Active preparations for the publishing of a new Tuberculosis Directory will be begun next week by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at its New York headquarters.

The directory will contain up-to-date lists of all hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, and associations engaged in the war against consumption. A summary of what has been done by the various State Legislatures, and the county and municipal governing bodies, will be included in the book.

The growth of the crusade against tuberculosis is shown to good advantage in the two directories that have been issued and the one in preparation. The first Tuberculosis Directory, published in 1904 by the Tuberculosis Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society and the National Association, listed 133 sanatoria and hospitals for consumptives in the United States, for some of which preliminary provision only had been made. The combined capacity of these institutions was only 8000 beds. Thirty-two special dispensaries and thirty-nine anti-tuberculosis organizations summed up practically all of the fighting force enumerated in the first directory.

The second directory was prepared by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and published under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation in August, 1908. This directory listed 240 sanatoria and hospitals, an increase of 107 from the former directory; 158 dispensaries, an increase of 126; and 195 associations, an increase of 156. The number of hospital beds listed in 1908 was 14,014.

The new directory that will be issued soon will list over 400 sanatoria and hospitals with a bed capacity of nearly 25,000; more than 300 special tuberculosis dispensaries and fully 450 anti-tuberculosis associations and committees. Since the first directory was issued in 1904, the increase in the number of agencies fighting consumption aggregates nearly 500 per cent.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis would like to get in touch with all agencies engaged in the fight against tuberculosis, in order to enlist them.



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****French Cabinet to Recognize Labor Controversies**

The new cabinet will be largely the old ministry reorganized, the portfolios being distributed with special reference to a solution of labor problems, including the development of means by which employees of public-service corporations may obtain redress for grievances without resort to a strike, stopping traffic and industry generally; and to devise a method of combating the revolutionary element of the "proletariat."

It is likely that Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Commerce Dupuy, Minister of War Brun and Minister of the Navy Lapeyere will be in the new cabinet.

The exact nature of M. Briand's program has not been announced, but it is understood that both M. Millerand, Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Viviani, Minister of Labor, dissented, particularly M. Millerand, who insisted upon the principle of arbitration.

\* \* \*

**Government Ownership.**

Ira B. Cross, Ph. D., of Stanford University, who has written some excellent articles for the labor press of California, frequently reviews important books dealing with economic subjects. In last Saturday's San Francisco "Bulletin" Professor Cross discusses Judge Anthony Van Wagenen's book, "Government Ownership of Railroads." After praising the clearness of the publication, and the admirable way it treats the subject, the reviewer says:

"Van Wagenen states that the triumph of government ownership of railways has been so complete that the world may be said to be upon a government ownership basis. In four-fifths of the nations of the world government ownership is the rule and private ownership is the exception, while out of the fifty considerable nations of the earth, thirty-two of which own substantially all of their railways, there are only four in which government ownership does not prevail to a greater or less extent. Great Britain and the United States are the only two first-class powers where it is not in existence. The other two powers are Spain and Turkey. Last year Greece deserted the ranks of private ownership, as also did the Central American republic of Guatemala. Even slow, backward China owns and operates more than 500 miles of railroad.

"After showing in great detail that the ownership and operation of railways is a legitimate function of the government, that author declares in no uncertain terms that private ownership and operation has given us a system which is crude, unscientific and entirely unfit for the progressive age in which we live. The latter system is very thoroughly organized for the purpose of retaining political influence and making profits for the shareholders. There is no thought given to afford a better and more efficient service. The railroads centre in large cities and congest business at those points without paying any attention to the needs of the neglected communities. Not only do they parallel each other, but they parallel rivers and canals. Outside of the necessary uniformity of gauge and coupling facilities, there is no system whatever. A glance at any ordinary freight train will make this point plain.

"Privately-owned railways are not equipped so as to properly handle the business on hand. In 1906 corn lay on the ground all winter. Granaries and elevators were filled to overflowing with grain that the railroads were powerless to move. Potatoes rotted in pits and caves because cars could not be had to move them to market. People suffered from the cold in the Dakotas because the railroads could not find cars with which to ship them coal. Could the Government do worse than this is the question asked by the author?

"The writer says that government ownership will remove the railroads from politics. It will

prevent them from corrupting our courts. It will equalize rates and give a square deal to all localities and to all industries. It will result in great saving in carrying the mails and in doing all of the fast freight and express business through the same offices.

"In considering the arguments against the government ownership of railroads, Van Wagenen shows that it is not Socialism, that it is not an interference with States' rights, that it will better the condition of the working class and of the people as a whole, and in many other ways prove to be a boon to the nation."

\* \* \*

**Railroad Accidents.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just published the casualty record of American railroads for the year ending June 30th last.

"Killed 3804; injured 82,374."

That is the report in a nutshell as far as interests the non-railroader.

There were during the year 5861 collisions and 5910 derailments—due largely to defective equipment, worn-out tracks, over-worked employees, and the absence of the proper safety appliances.

In many of the cases the victims, their widows and orphans have sought satisfaction by due processes of law; in about ten years the supreme courts will begin sending back the cases because of technicalities; in about twenty years the railroads will begin compromising on the basis of a ham sandwich for each orphan.—San Francisco "Daily News."

\* \* \*

**Pittsburg Women Vote for Their Governor.**

A mock election was held last week by the women of Pittsburg. They selected the day before the general election, in order that the sterner sex might have the advantage of suggestion.

"The women of Pittsburg feel very keenly the importance of this election," said Miss Mary Bushwell, "and we hope by showing our male friends and relatives that we are in earnest to have some influence on their vote the next day, and in addition it is well for us to get acquainted with the way of voting, for probably it will not be long until we have the privilege of casting a really and truly vote at the polls, the same as husbands, fathers and big brothers."

\* \* \*

**Employers Want to Jail Photo-Engravers.**

Judge Richardson, who issued such a sweeping injunction against the Boston Photo-Engravers' Union, was asked by the attorneys for the employers on November 4th to imprison the unionists for continuing the strike. The judge issued a contempt order, as requested, which cited officers of both the international and local unions, and included International President Matthew Woll.

The argument by attorneys for the employers to have the union officials sent to jail is the first of its kind in the State, and if the plea is granted, it will mark another step in the steady encroachment of the courts upon the rights of labor. In the past, violations of injunctions have been punished by the court without suggestion from attorneys, but in this case the latter are insistent that the men be jailed.

The strike of the photo-engravers began on July 26th, being provoked by the fact that the employers refused to answer letters from officers of the union demanding conferences to adjust grievances of the men. One of the chief demands of the men was that the firm of Folsom & Sunergan should employ only union men.

Judge Richardson's injunction of July 29th is the most sweeping ever issued against a group of workers, in that it not only prohibits picketing on the part of strikers, but also forbids the union to continue the strike.

**CHARTER AMENDMENTS ELECTION.**

The heavy vote last Tuesday, November 15th, showed that citizens were alive to the importance of the issues presented at the polls. As was expected the vote in favor of the Panama-Pacific Exposition bonds was overwhelming—42,048 to 2122.

The adoption of Amendment No. 6 gives San Francisco a very effective direct legislation system. The initiative, referendum and recall sections are probably the most advanced of any yet adopted in this country. The per cent of signers to submit an ordinance or other measure has been reduced from 15 per cent (at present) to 10 per cent if a special election therefore is to be held, and to 4 per cent if the measure is to be submitted at a general election. The provisions for the referendum require that: Every ordinance or other measure involving the lease or sale of any public utility, or the granting of a new franchise for the operation of any public utility whose franchise has expired or is about to expire, must be referred and submitted to the vote of the electors of the city and county at the election next ensuing, not less than sixty days after the adoption of such ordinance, and shall not go into effect until ratified by a majority of the voters voting thereon. Any other measure that may be subject to a referendum shall be ordered submitted upon a petition of 5 per cent of the electors. The referendum is limited to grants of privileges that may become vested property rights. The recall provisions permit 10 per cent of the voters to require a recall election to be held; at present 30 per cent is required. A second recall election for the same official requires 20 per cent and 30 per cent for a third recall. The amendment provides elaborate details for the conduct of recall elections. No officer can be recalled within four months after his election. If not recalled, he shall be reimbursed for his election expenses, provided the same do not exceed the amount permitted by law. Procedure is provided for the nomination of opposition candidates.

By the very heavy majority of over 4 to 1 the voters agreed to Amendments Nos. 7 and 8. These give a system of majority rule, allowing any person to become a candidate for city office upon the presentation of from ten to twenty names of indorsers, and including the privilege of filing a statement of 100 or more words, according to the fee paid by him, which shall be printed by the city and sent out with the sample ballots to every voter. The candidates' names only shall appear on the ballots, the party circle or symbol being eliminated and the names printed in different order in each assembly district, thereby giving each candidate equal opportunity of heading the ticket. At the election following the primary, provided none of the contestants at the primary election received a majority of all the votes cast, the names of only the two candidates for each office receiving the highest vote at the primaries will appear upon the ballot, the winner thus being elected by a full majority of voters instead of by a minority, such as is now possible under the present system.

By the adoption of No. 19 the city established its right to buy at any time, for a fairly-determined valuation, any street railway for which a franchise shall henceforth be granted. A minimum wage of \$3 and the eight-hour day for employees on such lines are required.

Amendment No. 38, providing for a minimum wage for day laborers of \$3 for eight hours under contract as well as direct employment by the city, carried by a small majority.

The proposition to establish a free employment bureau was defeated by a close vote.

James Sovereign, former grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, is editing the "Sentinel" of Keller, Wash.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 11, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved, with the exception of changing from 9:30 to 9 o'clock the time set for considering Charter amendments.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher (excused) and Financial Secretary James J. Kenny, who was excused from further meetings until he recovered from an attack of blood poisoning. Delegate Leo Michelson was temporarily appointed financial secretary.

**Credentials**—Typographical—W. N. Mappin, vice George A. Tracy. Freight Handlers—James Hopkins, John Dunne and M. J. Jones. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Charles Dowling, vice B. Levy.

**Communications**—Filed—From Home Industry League, stating that B. B. Rosenthal was credited as the Labor Council's delegate. From United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of New York, in reference to failure of local to survive longer than Labor Day. From Chicago Actors' International Union, extending thanks for assistance rendered Miss Margaret Leavy, a member. From Granite Cutters' Local, asking for support in advocating that all stone used in public buildings be cut in San Francisco (also referred to the Home Industry League). From Collins McCarthy Candy Co., stating that no Zee-Nut cartons had been purchased from the Schmidt Lithograph Co., although an order for other goods had been given that firm; home industry was preferred (also ordered sent to Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 and the Home Industry League). Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Findings of the sub-committee of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board in the controversy between the California Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council. Referred to Special Order—Request of United Laborers for indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 38. Indorsements of Public Ownership Association of Charter Amendments. Referred to Executive Committee—Protest of Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters against the Labor Council's decision that carpenter employed in Holy Cross Cemetery be "advised" to join the Cemetery Employees' Union. Request from Newspaper Solicitors' Union for a boycott on the San Francisco "Examiner" because it employed solicitors who did not and who refused to join the union. From the Cigar Makers of Tampa, Florida, asking for financial aid. Referred to Label Section—From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 77, stating that the union had complied with the label and button resolution. From the Barbers, informing the Council that for years they had as part of their obligation the union-label clause.

**Reports of Unions**—Bartenders—Roeder's saloon still unfair; a ball under the auspices of the Woodmen had been boycotted owing to the non-employment of unionists; increase secured in the racetrack schedule. Delivery Drivers—The H. A. Knox Delivery Co. is out of business; Roos Bros. employ their members; Charter Amendment No. 38 indorsed. Cigar Makers—Reported at length on the Tampa, Florida, situation, and asked for all the aid possible. Stable Employees—Front St. Stables, 67 Clay street, unfair. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Having trouble with the Pacific Telephone Company. Chauffeurs—New schedule to be presented to the taxi-cab owners.

The list of contributions to the Los Angeles strike for the week was read.

**Executive Committee**—Advice was tendered the Cooks' Helpers. Secretary Gallagher was asked to take up local matters with Secretary E. J. Brais of the International Journeymen Tailors.

The committee recommended the indorsement of the request of the Bartenders for a \$4 minimum scale for men employed at the racetrack steadily, and a \$5 minimum for extra men; the Council concurred. The failure to meet payments to the Los Angeles fund was considered. The committee recommended that the Bartenders stand instructed to make contributions, else it would be considered proper to take action restricting boycotts; concurred in. The application of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union for a boycott on the firm of Steiger & Kerr was recommended to be referred to Acting Secretary Kelly and Business Agent Burton of the Molders; the Council agreed. The communication from Homer D. Call relating to the unseating of the Butchers' delegates was laid over.

**Organizing Committee**—Delegate Walsh stated that the Patent Chimney Builders had amalgamated with the Sheet Metal Workers.

**Label Section**—The last meeting had been postponed, and arrangements for work in the future were under way. Delegate Walden stated that the Woman's Union Label League was to hold an afternoon meeting on November 16th.

Delegate Walsh called attention to the dereliction of duty on the part of those appointed to interview unions on the Los Angeles situation. He asked for a full attendance at the meeting to be held on the following Monday evening.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—The charges preferred by Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216 against Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 339 were reported by the committee to have foundation. Under the law it became necessary to call a special meeting of the Council. A telegram was read from International President John F. Tobin that the Cutters' Local and members thereof are directed not to participate or appear in any trial conducted by an organization outside of "our own union." It was moved that the Council adjourn next Friday evening at 9:30 and then hold a special meeting for the purpose of hearing the charges; carried.

**Special Order of Business**—The report of the law and legislative committee on the Charter Amendments was taken up shortly after 9 o'clock. Charter Amendment No. 8 bore no recommendation from the committee, and it was passed without action.

Charter Amendment No. 9, changing the terms of office for city officials to four years, was favorably recommended; concurred in.

Charter Amendment No. 10 to enable an official to leave the State with the necessary permission was approved on the committee's recommendation.

Charter Amendments Nos. 11 and 12, dealing with the construction of tunnels, subways and viaducts, were reported upon—the first favorably and the last recommending that no action be taken, owing to a change in language; the Council concurred.

Charter Amendment No. 13, dealing with sewers and streets, was favorably recommended, and approved by the Council.

Charter Amendment No. 14 provides a way to have property owners responsible for unaccepted streets. A favorable recommendation was approved.

Charter Amendment No. 15 provides for a change in the method of arranging street improvements, and was stated to be more suitable than a cumbersome amendment proposed by the Merchants' Association. Favorably recommended and approved by the Council.

Charter Amendment No. 16 favoring a free employment bureau was recommended for indorsement. The Council agreed.

Charter Amendment No. 17 grants the Academy of Sciences permission to erect a free mu-

seum in Golden Gate Park. A favorable recommendation was concurred in.

Charter Amendment No. 18 lengthens the age limit for those entering different departments of the city. Reported favorably and concurred in. Charter Amendment No. 19, dealing with the

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Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

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For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

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Opp. Stockton St.



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REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST  
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Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up.

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Modern Methods  
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53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
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Ring up { Market 1511  
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granting of street-railway franchises, was favorably recommended. The Council concurred.

Charter Amendment No. 20, also dealing with street-railway franchises, was recommended for indorsement, but the inclusion of permission to haul "goods" as well as carry passengers caused the Council to reject the proposed amendment.

Charter Amendment No. 21, providing a tax for playgrounds, was not recommended, but the Council gave it indorsement.

Charter Amendment No. 22, aimed to change the park appropriations, was disapproved by the committee, but the Council indorsed it.

Charter Amendment No. 23 provides for day labor in some of the city departments. The committee disapproved, but the Council reversed the recommendation and indorsed the amendment.

Charter Amendment No. 24 would change the Civil Service Commissioners' terms of office to a six-year system, and also provide additional money for the commission. The majority of the committee favored indorsement; one member opposed. The Council decided to disapprove the amendment.

Charter Amendment No. 25 deals with vacations, hours worked and a Saturday half-holiday for municipal employees. The committee recommended indorsement, but the Council would not consent.

Charter Amendment No. 27 provides that any changes in salaries or positions should not take effect until July 1, 1911. A favorable recommendation was concurred in.

Charter Amendment No. 28 would increase the pensions of old firemen. A favorable recommendation was sustained.

Charter Amendment No. 29 to increase the salaries of Supervisors from \$100 to \$200 a month was concurred in after a favorable recommendation had been reported.

Charter Amendments No. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36 provide for increases in pay for city employees in various departments, and would make other changes. In each instance the law and legislative committee reported favorably on indorsement, but the Council declined to indorse, and opposed each.

Charter Amendment No. 35 was reported without recommendation. It deals with the Recorder's office, and provides for increases of salaries. The Council decided to indorse.

Charter Amendment No. 37 provides for the segregation of school funds. The committee recommended disapproval and the Council agreed with the committee.

Charter Amendment No. 38 provides for a minimum rate of \$3 a day on city work performed by laborers. The request of the United Laborers' Union was read. The committee recommended favorably, and the Council concurred.

Charter Amendment No. 39 provides that police patrol drivers shall receive the same salaries as policemen. A favorable recommendation was concurred in.

Moved that the Labor Council print 25,000 cards showing the action taken on the proposed Charter amendments, in order that the voters might have the information; carried.

**Receipts**—Garment Cutters, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Millmen No. 422, \$12; Stereotypers, \$4; Amalgamated Carpenters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, \$56; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Painters, \$20; Freight Handlers, affiliation fee, \$5; Drug Clerks, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$8; Machine Coopers, \$4; Coopers No. 65, \$8; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Tobacco Workers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Millwrights, \$4; Grocery Clerks, \$2; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$2. Total, \$193.00.

**Expenses**—John A. Kelly, secretary, \$13.30; Miss M. Shields, assistant stenographer, \$18; Sarah S. Hagan, stenographer, \$20; H. S. Crock-

er, 1 desk and chair, \$41.70; Home Phone Co., \$5.65. Total, \$108.45. Adjourned at 12:15 a. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

### THRUST AND PARRY.

"Northern Electric seeks to save franchise, which expires November 15th, by laying tracks on Front street for approach to new M-street bridge. Southern Pacific prevents work of construction gangs on its rights of way by stationing two switch engines on its tracks and piling junk and packing cases between tracks. Northern Electric officials non-committal, saying that there is no special need for rush, in view of extension granted by city trustees last Monday. Southern Pacific officials express determination to prevent Northern Electric crossing their rights of way on Front street, claiming prior rights to property by franchise granted for fifty years to Sacramento Wharf Company and assigns, November 1, 1865."—Sacramento "Union" (morning daily).

The streets these corporations are quarreling over belong to the people. There is—or should be—a remedy at law for the dispute concerning "rights." Here is the way one company treated the other: "A huge locomotive thundered down the track, attached to which was the wrecking train and several cars loaded with heavy machinery. In a minute the huge crane on the wrecker was at work unloading heavy shears, driving wheel lathes, locomotive cylinders, rolls, huge bars of steel and tons of scrap iron. In a few minutes over 500 tons of steel and iron had been dropped in the path of the Northern Electric steel gang, and the progress of laying track was absolutely impeded. The laborers had no chance to dig under or around the immense obstacles that had been laid in their way, and had no chance to remove the tons upon tons of debris." And yet, should occasion arise, we could easily imagine these corporations, through their attorneys, delivering eloquent dissertations on "law and order," "the right of orderly procedure," "the brutality of force," and so on. It depends who is engaged in controversy, evidently, but there seems no good reason to the passer-by why a public thoroughfare should be the dumping ground of hundreds of tons of steel and iron, merely because two corporations fight. The rights of the citizens are superior, though this fact is overlooked.

"It is hard to give away money," declared James A. Patten, retired Board of Trade operator, at a Y. M. C. A. meeting held in Evanston. "A person must acquire the habit. After that it comes easy."

Sage advice, truly. While Mr. Patten was gambling in food supplies and "cornering" the market, regardless of the need of the people who were hungry for bread, in some instances, he found it easy to accumulate and difficult to dispose of his hoardings. It is not only "hard" for the average citizen to "give away money," but it is still harder to collect it before giving any away. When one stops to think how these Board of Trade operators gained their gold, the philosophy of Mr. Patten is very superficial.

## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

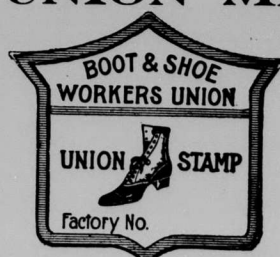
**Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**

**BOSTON, MASS.**



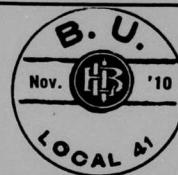
**246 SUMMER STREET**

## Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov., Gold on Dark Blue.

## Summerfield & Haines

**UNION-MADE CLOTHING**

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



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**Perkins Rubber Heel**

**WILL NOT SLIP**

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

**MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO**





### Notes in Union Life

Death has claimed the following unionists: Andrew Shewbridge of the hod carriers, Jens P. Hansen of the riggers and stevedores, John T. McGrath of the tailors, Andrew Mecke of the Millmen (No. 422), Henry Tannler of the milkers, James F. Lyons of the machinists, and Lee B. Howell of the plumbers.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy has decided, as arbitrator in the upholsterers' dispute with the employers, that the men receive \$4 a day of eight hours. No limit on work will be permitted. The half-holiday on Saturdays is to be granted to men working in factories, but denied to those working for retailers. The union has accepted the decision.

The bartenders have given notice that they will endeavor to unionize all saloons, whether employing Asiatics or not.

A committee from the barbers has in hand the proposed law for closing barber shops on Sundays. The local is progressing, but in its efforts it needs the support of trade unionists and friends. Do not patronize a shop without the union card.

The stable employees have celebrated the tenth anniversary of the organization. A banquet during the week was well attended, and the speeches were laudatory of the good effects of combining to supply labor.

Andrew Furuseth, E. Ellison and H. Ohlsen have been elected delegates to the convention of the International Seamen's Union, which meets next month in Detroit.

Committees are endeavoring to reach a settlement in the request of the stereotypers and electrotypers for a slight increase in wage and the Saturday half-holiday.

More than passing interest will be taken in the meetings of the locals affiliated with the Iron Trades Council during the discussions on the findings of the sub-committee of the San Francisco Conciliation Board. This document is printed on another page, and unionists should read it carefully.

The waitresses are proud of the record they have secured in the advance-ticket sale line for their benefit in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on Saturday evening, December 3d. The proceeds are to go to the sick and death funds—a worthy object.

Show your interest in the "Labor Clarion" by calling on the merchants whose names appear in our advertising columns. After making your purchase, let each firm know the reason of your visit.

The bakers are smiling over the success that has attended their efforts in Oakland to secure one day's rest in seven in those establishments making a specialty of French bread.

William Atkinson, sixth international vice-president of the boiler makers, is visiting San Francisco. He is addressing the locals, and is receiving the honors due his position.

The union of actors in Chicago has written a nice letter of thanks to the San Francisco Labor Council for the courtesy extended a member who appealed for assistance.

A debate was the feature of a meeting of the cooks last week. The question of "Industrial vs. Craft Unionism" was discussed. This is an excellent way of promoting interest, and, at the same time, educating the membership of any body—trade union, fraternal or beneficial.

The machinists have nominated officers. Nearly all the incumbents are standing for another term. To show the liberality of this organization, last week \$400 was paid out in death benefits, \$25 in sick benefits, and \$600 sent to the Los Angeles strikers. Truly an example of real unionism.

### THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The thoughts of many citizens are directed to St. Louis these days, where the thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor commenced at 10 o'clock last Monday morning, November 14th, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco addressed the delegates last Tuesday afternoon. "Male wage earners have two methods of improving their condition," she said, "by unionizing and by ballot. Women wage earners have but the one means—by forming unions. Women go out of the home and work because they have to, not because they want to. They should, therefore, be protected with every weapon, including the ballot. Women are hard to unionize because all of them have their eyes on matrimony as an escape from toil."

The seat of Andrew J. Gallagher, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, was protested because the local union of butchers is not affiliated with its international. As an application for a charter has been filed, it is believed there will be no further objection to Mr. Gallagher taking his place.

"The labor movement is greater than any party platform," said President Gompers, in response to the addresses of welcome, "because it is governed by principle as through nature itself, and because it expresses the discontent of the masses."

Seventy-five women are in the convention as delegates. One of them is Miss Zula Taylor, twenty years old, who will cast the vote of the State of Kansas, having been elected the representative of the Kansas Federation of Labor. She is secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Garment Workers' Union.

Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, the first Socialist to be elected to Congress, received many congratulations from his fellow delegates.

Mr. Gompers, in his report, said in part:

"For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 334 certificates of affiliation (charters), as follows:

"International unions, 2; State federations, 1; city central bodies, 83; local trade unions, 152; federal labor unions, 96; total, 334.

"At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to our federation:

"International unions, 120; State federations, 39; city central bodies, 632; local trade unions, 431; federal labor unions, 216; total, 1438.

"Our State federations and city central bodies are continually extending their sphere of usefulness and becoming of larger advantage to our fellow-workers. They are abreast of the times, improving every opportunity which presents itself, usually taking the initiative in securing reforms in the industrial, political, social and moral condition of the workers and all our people. Legislatively, they have secured advances too numerous to incorporate in detail in this report. Throughout the length and breadth of our continent the co-operation and spirit of fraternity and solidarity manifested by the members of the organized labor movement is a matter of commendation and deep gratification, and must make for a constant growth through organizing the yet unorganized toilers."

The executive council recommended that a charter be issued to the Western Federation of Miners. The machinists' delegates announced that they would oppose the recommendation.

There is a proposition up for consideration to erect a building in Washington, D. C., for the A. F. of L., with space to rent. A change is proposed in the time of meeting. A week later is advocated in order to give ample time to vote at the various elections throughout the country before leaving for the convention city.

The address of Governor Hadley of Missouri, in which he upheld Roosevelt's criticism of the Supreme Court, made a most favorable impression on the convention.

"I believe, and every honest man believes," said he, "that there should be just criticism of any public official, whether a judge or any other official."

In discussing the liability of employers for the injury of their employees, Governor Hadley said one-third of the judges and one-half of the lawyers employed in settling such cases could be done away with; that judges seemed far more solicitous to protect the right of the property than to safeguard the rights of the individuals, and that of the \$95,000 paid last year by employers to liability insurance companies, more than half went to the companies as fees instead of to the injured.

### ORPHEUM.

The excellence of the Orpheum program for next week is fully attested by the mere mention of the acts which compose it. The Six Musical Cuttys, brothers and sisters, a musical sextette, will make their first appearance here. James Callahan and Jenny St. George will present a little classic called "The Old Neighborhood." D. J. Andree's Studies in Porcelain, a series of Dresden art and ivory statues, will prove a distinct and highly artistic novelty. The Temple Quartette, a singing four, are also included in the good things. Next week will be the last of Alf Grant and Ethel Hoag, Jewell's Manikins, and the Great Asahi and his troupe of Japanese. It will also conclude the engagement of George Beban in "The Sign of the Rose."

Call for the union label, card and button.



## Removal Sale

A

## Splendid Success

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that such a reputable and well-known firm as Kelleher & Browne were making their usual high-grade suits AT COST has brought forth an avalanche of eager buyers.

The response is greater than was ever anticipated.

There is now only a SHORT TIME left to take advantage of a most remarkable price saving.

Remember we have no shabby or old materials. Every bolt of woollens in our store is new and of the season's most attractive patterns. Many of them are suitable for all-year wear.

DON'T DELAY—THIS OPPORTUNITY MAY NEVER OCCUR AGAIN.

## Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market

## Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

## Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



### Pertinent and Impertinent

One of the funniest election stories comes from Munice, Indiana. Joseph Zehner was nominated on the Democratic ticket for justice of the peace. His Republican adversary was Isaac Duddleston. The salary paid was so small that neither man wanted the job. They had their own business interests to look after. So each electioneered for the other—Zehner praised Duddleston and roasted Zehner, and Duddleston told of his own shortcomings while booming his opponent. Probably this unanimity would not have been so pronounced had the salary been higher!

A pie-eating contest is a theatrical performance. Also, it is labor to eat pie, regardless of the kind or quality. This appears to be the substance of a decision of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia. The manager of a 5-cent theatre was fined \$5 in that court for inducing four negro boys, under the age of fourteen years, to engage in a pie-eating contest on the stage of his theatre for a prize of 25 cents.

An Oaklander, too much accustomed to looking upon grape fruit in liquid form, was sentenced by Judge Everett Brown to live in Berkeley for fifteen years. Whether this is a punishment or a reward is not evident at first glance. It may be either—according to whether you live in Berkeley or not.

The society women of the Ladies' Kennel Association have found it necessary to take their troubles into court. In this respect their dogs have set them a good example.

The candidate for Congress back east who distributed 500 Maltese cats among his constituents must have had designs on the old-maid vote.

A New York printer refers to a certain Battle Creek gent thusly: "Paleolithic, Ponderous, Plitudinous, Puerile, Pugnacious, Preposterous, Postum Post."

A committee of nine to take charge of the garment workers' strike, to act as a board of strategy and to represent the strikers in the event of negotiations with the manufacturers, has been organized by the Chicago Federation of Labor and officials of the United Garment Workers. The following terms of settlement form the basis of the strikers' demands: In substance they call for full recognition of the union; forty-eight hours work a week for cutters and trimmers and fifty-four hours for tailors. No demand is made for an increase of wages. The women of Chicago are rallying to the support of the strikers, many of whom have had no protection in their industrial life, and advantage has been taken of them, especially those women of foreign nationality and unaccustomed to American ways.

The contractors of San Diego are said to have declared for the "open shop," but the labor papers from that section intimate that the announcement is a bluff and that the same number of unionists as usual are working.

Suffrage for women as an amendment to the State constitution has been ratified by the voters of Washington. The amendment will become law as soon as the Governor proclaims its ratification. Every county thus far reported gave a majority for the amendment. This makes the fifth State having the right of suffrage. Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, president of the Washington State Equal Suffrage Association, has issued a proclamation setting apart November 24th as a day of thanksgiving for the newly-enfranchised women of Washington. At least 130,000 women will be added to the electorate in Washington by the ratification of the amendment. In Oklahoma a similar proposition was defeated by about 3 to 1. New York suffragists held a mass meeting at Cooper Union on the evening of November 10th to celebrate the Washington victory.

### A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT.

A prominent Yale professor is exceptionally fond of mushrooms. His son, who is an enthusiastic botanist, one day brought some home and told his mother to have them prepared, as a special treat for his father. When the professor came in to dinner he was delighted to find his favorite dish at his place. "These are not all for me, are they?" he asked, not wishing to be selfish. "Yes, father, I gathered them especially for you," answered the dutiful son. Next morning his son was awaiting him with rather an anxious expression on his face. "Good morning, dad," he ventured. "Did you sleep all right last night?" "Fine," was the encouraging reply. "Not sick at all, or didn't have any pain?" "Why, of course not," answered the professor. "Hoorah," said the botanist; "I have discovered another species that is not poisonous!"

### FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

"The British Labor and Socialist Movement" will be the subject of an address by Geo. E. Kendall, at Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, on Sunday, November 20th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Socialist party. Mr. Kendall has just returned from England, where he has been engaged in the struggle of the British workers, and being thoroughly familiar with the situation there, is competent to deliver an interesting address on the subject.

A basket social and dance will be given by local San Francisco Socialist party, tomorrow (Saturday) evening. Admission, 25 cents, ladies free.

"It is the peculiar quality and character of an undisciplined man and a man of the world, to expect no advantage and to apprehend no mischief from himself, but all from objects without him. Whereas the philosopher, quite contrary, looks only inward, and apprehends no good or evil can happen to him, but from himself alone."—Epictetus.

"You will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues."—Ruskin.

The San Francisco Newspaper Carriers' Protective Union has placed a man in the field to canvass every house in the city, in order that citizens may be informed of the difference between a union and a non-union carrier, and to impress upon them the advantages of the button.

## Charles Lyons

London Tailor

**719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.**

AND

**1432 FILLMORE STREET**



Suits to Order ..... \$22.50 and up  
Trousers ..... 5.00 " "  
Overcoats ..... 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

¶ Carries the largest stock of woollens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.



**YOUR FALL**

## OVERCOAT

**AWAITS YOU, HERE**

**They're Union Made Too, and  
Sold Only by Union Clerks**

**PRICES \$15 to \$35 IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES**

**CLARION** 867-69 MKT. OPP. POWELL

**ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES** **THE HOME OF HAWES \$3.00 HATS** **Dutchess TROUSERS**



**BOSTON SUPPORTS THE CIGAR MAKERS.**

The following resolutions were adopted by the Boston Central Labor Union at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall on October 30th:

"Whereas, In the city of Tampa, Florida, for the past sixteen weeks, 9000 of our fellow workmen, cigar makers, have been in conflict with the Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and

"Whereas, This conflict was forced upon the Cigar Makers' Unions by the discharge of men who, under the influence of moral suasion, were joining the union of their craft, and

"Whereas, In the much-abused name of liberty the manufacturers refuse to permit their factories to be organized; they themselves maintaining a manufacturers' association for the protection of their commercial interests, and

"Whereas, The willful murder of Mr. J. F. Easterling, a bookkeeper for the firm of Bustillo Bros. & Diaz by, as the coroner's jury says, 'some persons unknown' has been used as a pretext for a forcible restoration of a so-called peace in the cigar industry of Tampa, which in reality means an unconditional surrender of the right of association in unions, and

"Whereas, The pliant officials of Tampa (contrary to the will of the citizens of Florida as expressed in their Constitution that there 'shall be secured to all' 'the right of trial by jury') while transferring from one jail to another Castenzio Ficarotta (a laborer) and Angelo Albano (an insurance agent), who were under arrest on suspicion of having killed Mr. J. F. Easterling, handed over their prisoners to a small gang of lynchers who hung them together to a tree by their necks until they were dead, and

"Whereas, Worked into a state of frenzy by the shooting, the lynching and the lurid reports of general disorder in the columns of the newspapers of their city, a Citizens' Committee of Tampa has forcibly closed the halls of the Cigar Makers' Unions, and

"Whereas, Cigar makers have been threatened with arrest if found unemployed, and if their wives and children are found in want they also are threatened with arrest under the vagrancy laws of the city, and

"Whereas, As a last resort to break the strike, the officials of the Cigar Makers' Unions of Tampa have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy; preferred against them by the unprincipled editor of the Tampa 'Morning Tribune,' therefore, be it

"Resolved, At this meeting in the cradle of American liberty, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, we, the citizens of Boston, most solemnly enter our protest against the high-handed and unscrupulous action of the press, the Citizens' Committee, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association and the civil authorities of the city of Tampa.

"Resolved, That Boston protests against the attempt to defeat the just cause of the cigar makers of Tampa by the trumped-up charge of conspiracy entered in court against our trade-union officials.

"Resolved, That the attention of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa be called to the fact that should their tyranny prevail, it were a dearly-bought victory—one which those who love liberty will remember. American citizens shall know that every box of cigars bought with the name of the city of Tampa upon it pays a profit to tyrants who in their might are depriving workmen of their just right to organize; to extortioners who degrade the American standard of living.

"Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to all those trade-union officials who are unjustly charged with conspiracy, pledging to them our moral and our financial support.

"Resolved, That as American citizens we de-



**SUIT OR OVERCOAT  
AS PICTURED HERE**

PRESSED AND  
KEPT IN REPAIR  
FOR ONE YEAR  
FREE

**\$15**

UNION MADE  
GUARANTEED  
TO PLEASE

**S. N. Wood & Co.**

The Satisfactory Store  
Market at 4th Street

mand of Governor Gilchrist of Florida that he protect the rights and liberties of the cigar makers of his State, our fellow-workmen, from the unjust attacks of Mayor McKay, the press, the Citizens' Committee and the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa; be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon organized labor throughout the country to hold meetings in defense of trade-unionism as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, and, in protest against the action of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa and their allies; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to President Taft of these United States, Governor Gilchrist of the State of Florida, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association, the trade unions, the press, and Mayor McKay of Tampa; also that copies be sent to the labor press."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Front Street Stables, 925 Front and 67 Clay.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

Horace A. Parry of the job section lost his two-year old boy, Horace A. Jr., on November 12th. The little fellow was only sick a short time, and had the very best of medical attention, but all efforts to save his life proved unavailing. Mr. and Mrs. Parry have the sympathy of the printers.

Charles Cullen of the "Chronicle" lost his father on November 11th. The deceased had reached the good age of eighty-eight years, and is survived by a large family. One of the daughters is Mrs. P. W. Pray, wife of a well-known printer.

There are six colored members in New York Typographical Union.

W. B. Benoist was elected secretary-treasurer of San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624 at the meeting on the first Monday in this month.

The New York "Call" of November 5th prints this dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., bearing date of November 4th: "The International Typographical Union will henceforth have one-half of the voting power of the allied printing crafts of the United States and Canada. This was decided last night at a conference here between representatives of the Typographical Union, the pressmen, photo-engravers, stereotypers and bookbinders. No effort was made at the conference, it was stated, to obtain an increase in wages or to insist upon the use of the label in various plants where the printing craft exists."

Miss Florence Fortson, a graduate of the California University and daughter of Virg. E. Fortson, has been granted a six months' leave of absence from her school duties, and is traveling through the east and may go to Europe.

Greeley Square in New York City was so named at the request of "Big Six." A short time ago some "leading merchants" tried to have it re-named. They were unsuccessful. It is the intention to appropriately celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Horace Greeley's birth on February 3, 1911.

Chris Freeman came down from Dutch Flat last week. He looks well, and expects to leave for the Union Printers' Home just as soon as word comes that the preliminaries have been completed.

R. H. Leschinsky wrote from the Home on November 4th. He is feeling in good shape, and says the weather for the last two months has been perfect, although the approach of winter was discernible. Mr. Leschinsky desires to be remembered to all his friends.

Gus Ohlson of the job section has returned from Dallas, Texas. He says that the southern printers are enthusiastic over the coming I. T. U. convention, and that it is likely a special car will bring delegates and visitors to San Francisco.

Gus W. Kramer of the job branch, who recently left for the east, writes that he has married and settled down in Chicago, although he believes the "call of the west" will prove too attractive.

Phoenix (Arizona) Typographical Union has raised its job scale from \$21 to \$24 a week. All the newspapers have signed a separate scale. The "Republican" job office has conceded the new rate for its job department. The Phoenix Printing Company, H. H. McNeill Co., and the Arizona State Press have refused, and their employees are out. The members working are paying a 10 percent assessment. Printers are warned of the difficulty in the south.

The result of the International Typographical Union vote is as follows: For the increase in salaries, 11,682; against, 19,035. For the graduated death benefit and the flat per capita, 15,242; against, 15,455. The third proposition regulating the attendance of the Union Printers' Home agent carried by a vote of 19,194 to 10,564.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## For Women in Union and Home

At the Chicago Federation of Labor's recent election, Elizabeth Maloney of the Waitresses' Union received more votes than any other person for a member of the finance committee; Margaret Haley of the Teachers' Federation more votes than any other person for the legislative committee, and Mrs. Raymond Robins more votes than any other candidate for the executive board. Anna Willard was chosen a delegate to the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Percy Starkweather has four women assistants in her work as Assistant Labor Commissioner of Minnesota. Mrs. Starkweather is the only woman in the country holding such an office, and Minnesota is the only State in the Union that has a department for women and children in its Bureau of Labor. This department is a sort of clearing house for all matters pertaining to women and children, industry and school. At present special attention is being given to the home conditions.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, one of the most enthusiastic of Chicago's woman suffragists, recently caused disappointment among her friends in the movement by refusing to accept the nomination for State Senator from the sixth senatorial district. She said she would refuse any political honor other than re-election as justice of the peace in Evanston. The argument upon which she based her refusal of the nomination was that a woman with four children must keep her place in her home, which she would not be able to do as a senatorial nominee.

Mrs. M. Wheelhouse of Weser, Idaho, controls a small railway, an electric plant, a fruit farm, a factory and several stores. The thriving condition of all her projects has proved her to be a good business woman. In addition to attending to these enterprises, she looks after a family of several children, and is said to have more influence with the women voters in her State than any other person.

Miss Frances A. Keller, who has been appointed chief investigator in the New York State Labor Department, has made an extensive study of criminology and is well informed in law. She will receive a salary of \$2500, all of which she intends to give to the department to pay for further development of the bureau. She was a member of Governor Hughes' special Immigration Commission, appointed in 1908, and the report she made on the conclusion of that service had considerable influence.

Mrs. Gordon Green is a licensed pilot on the Mississippi. She is the wife of the owner of a line of steamers, and began her study of the river twenty years ago, and finally took charge of a steamer plying between Cincinnati and St. Louis.



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, November 15th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Admitted to membership on examination: Helen Demetrio, Linda Demetrio, Steven A. Rice. Transfers deposited by U. Riccardi, Local No. 313, Max Amsterdam, Local No. 10, Anton Roubicek, Local No. 70. Reinstated: Paul Baier, E. Steffins, J. E. Boxheimer. Resigned: W. G. Yanke.

Permission was granted members to volunteer services for benefit to be tendered Mrs. J. Sheehan on December 7th.

The president has appointed a committee for the revision of the constitution and by-laws, consisting of W. Belard, F. Borgel, E. H. Slissman.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, November 10th. There was a good attendance. The price list for the coming year was ratified. Two amendments to the by-laws were passed, one to increase the election board from five to fifteen members, as with the increase of the membership it has been almost impossible for the former number to handle the vote of the past couple of years. The other provides for a reinstatement fee of \$25 for members who have been dropped for non-payment of dues, etc.

Members wishing new addresses or other changes in the directory for next year will please

have the same in the office as soon as possible, as the list is now being made up.

Strike assessments are due and payable each week to A. S. Morey, financial secretary.

The following members will comprise the next funeral bond: Piccolo—F. Rossi; flute—H. Schaffer, T. Sportella; E-flat clarinet—C. Schug, A. D. Victor-Pacheco; B-flat clarinet—J. Weiner, N. Zanini, F. P. Anthes, H. Arf, A. L. Bangle, C. G. Basile, A. E. Benson, J. H. Binning, N. Braun, W. H. Bruso, S. Carter, L. Catalano, J. H. Condy, F. L. Cooper; B-flat cornet—M. B. Schmidt, H. F. Smith, J. Smith, S. Stech, C. E. O. Steffin, E. Syeffins, W. Swabel; alto—W. Quinn, J. Scott, A. Tillman, F. M. Schmitz; trombone—M. Hobbs, H. L. Horn, J. F. Kafka, H. J. Kelly; baritone—A. Dinslaue, T. F. Ehrman, J. Foley; tuba—R. A. Silvas, C. G. Simmermacher, A. M. Webb, G. C. Woodbury; small drum—H. Overbeck, Sr., F. J. Peckham; bass drum, H. L. Parkman; gong—G. Peterson.

**STATE FEDERATION NOTES.**

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor met last Sunday morning. Among the communications considered were the following:

From the San Francisco Musicians' Association, submitting complaint against Local No. 6, San Francisco American Federation of Musicians. After some discussion the secretary was directed to notify the San Francisco Musicians' Association that their grievance must be dealt with by the San Francisco Labor Council.

**CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN****FUNERAL DIRECTOR****1919 MISSION STREET**

Between 15th and 16th Streets  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

PHONES { **MARKET 109**  
          **HOME M 1919**

From Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor, requesting information regarding the late election. The desired information has been forwarded by Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg, who stated that while the Congressional elections in California were not entirely satisfactory to organized labor, some progress has been made. Two notorious stand-patters have been substituted by more progressive men, namely, Judge John E. Raker from the First Congressional District, and William Kent from the Second Congressional District.

The Los Angeles strike situation was considered, and vice-presidents were urged to visit unions in their locality with a view of continuing the strike contributions.

The various measures referred to the executive council by the recent convention were then taken up in detail, and referred to the Legislative Agent of the Federation.

With reference to Resolution No. 4, pertaining to the establishment of central headquarters for the use of all Legislative Agents of legitimate labor organizations during the coming session of the Legislature at Sacramento, the secretary was directed to communicate with the various organizations interested and request them to contribute their pro rata of the expense of maintenance.

The nomination and election of a Legislative Agent for the Federation was then proceeded with, and L. B. Leavitt of the Federal Labor Union, of Vallejo, was elected. It was decided to allow L. B. Leavitt \$6.00 per day and railroad fare.

Vice-President Murray moved that two fraternal delegates be elected to visit the annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California to be held in San Rafael, January, 1911. Al Condrotte and Paul Scharrenberg were elected.

The executive council met with the representatives of the central body appointed to assist in organizing migratory labor. The reports of J. B. Dale and Ed Thompson, who are in charge of that department, were given careful consideration. John O. Walsh and Paul Scharrenberg were deputized to visit the next meeting of the Oakland Laborers' Union. It was reported that conditions were favorable for forming a union among the laborers of Stockton.

The financial statements of the secretary-treasurer showed a healthy condition, both as regards the general funds of the Federation and the special fund reserved for expenses in the migratory labor field.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement that M. Sidlowski of 421 Pacific Building has the union label of the journeymen tailors, and is prepared to do work of a high order.

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10

**B. KATSCHINSKI**

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10

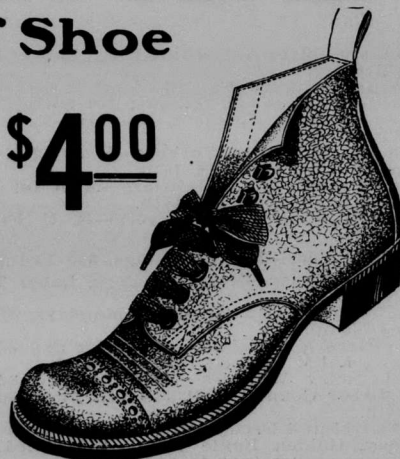
**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton****SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**

**HERE—MEN**  
**IS A SHOE THAT YOU SHOULD KNOW**

**"THE ALASKA SEAL"**  
**Water-Proof Shoe**

A health necessity for the man who has to be out of doors—*This is the Shoe that will keep the feet thoroughly dry at all times—no matter how damp the ground is—You will also find these the most comfortable Shoe you ever wore. They are made on a last that assures perfect ease and comfort from the first to the last wearing. A Shoe that will surely please and satisfy you. Made with full double hand-welted oil-viscolized sole.*

Try a pair and you will know what true "FOOT HAPPINESS" is.

**\$4.00****Every Pair Union Stamped**

A SUGGESTION FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

**SHOE ORDERS—WE ISSUE THEM**

An Acceptable Holiday Gift  
Good at All Times